

An efficient order ...

S/146/62/005/005/010/016  
D201/D308

stability of operation. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni  
V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Electrical En-  
gineering Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin))

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1962

Card 2/2

L 18397-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3003710

S/0109/63/008/007/1106/1110

AUTHOR: Barsukov, Yu. K.

47

TITLE: Summation of sinusoidal waves with increasing random phase spread

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 7, 1963, 1106-1110

TOPIC TAGS: wave summation

ABSTRACT: Summation of equal-amplitude, equal-frequency sinusoidal waves is theoretically considered when the phase of each component fortuitously deviates from the phase of the preceding component. The maximum number of components at which the summation can still be considered coherent is determined graphically. Formulas for dispersion of amplitude and dispersion of power of the sum wave are developed. Conclusions: (1) With increasing random phase deviation, the coherent summation smoothly turns into quadrature summation as the number of components grows; (2) For practically interesting cases (radio pulse

Card 1/2

L 18397-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3003710

accumulation), the efficiency and reliability of storing a large number of pulses are determined by the proximity to the limit of coherent summation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jun62

DATE ACQ: 02Aug;3

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 621-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010089

UE/0109/65/010/004/0595/0602

AUTHOR: Barsukov, Yu. K.

TITLE: Correlation function and spectrum of a sinusoidal wave upon a step random change of its frequency and phase

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 595-602

TOPIC TAGS: correlation function, sinusoidal wave

ABSTRACT: The correlation function (CF) and spectrum of a sinusoidal wave upon a step random change of frequency (two possible values) and a nonrandom phase were considered by W. R. Bennet and S. O. Rice (BSTJ, 1963, v. 42, no. 5, 2355). The present article considers a more general case: any number of changeable frequencies with some statistical properties of random phase. These findings are reported: (1) The CF of the above general process is a sum of (a) "radio pulses" with the envelopes determined by the distribution of durations of single-frequency intervals (SFI) and (b) "carrier" frequencies which are equal to the changeable frequencies; the CF may also include a component that does not

Cord 1/2

L 49421-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010089

attenuate with the increasing time shift; (2) The width of the fundamental correlation maximum may be  $1/n$ -th of the average SFI duration, where  $n$  is the number of frequencies; (3) The spectrum of the nonrecurrent portion of the process is concentrated in the bands whose midfrequencies are equal to the changeable frequencies; (4) The recurrent portion of the process can be suppressed by proper distribution of phases; in the simplest case, by equally probable opposite phases; (5) The process is ergodic with respect to the CF.

"The author wishes to thank Yu. Ya. Yurov for his suggestion of the above topic."

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BARSUKOV, Yu. K.

USSR/Physics-Pulsating cathode-ray tube

FD-1238

Card 1/1      Pub. 153-22/22

Author      : Barsukov and Regel, A. R.

Title      : Cathode-ray tube as a pulsating light source

Periodical      : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 24, 1729-1730, Sep 1954

Abstract      : Letter to the editor. After the authors terminated their study W. T. Link and D. Walker published their article on the same topic: "A method of testing the linearity of response of photomultipliers under pulsed conditions." J. Scientific Instr., 13, No 3, 110 (1954). One quoted reference.

Institution :

Submitted      : April 14, 1954

BARKOV, Yu. K.

1955. CATHODE COUPLED DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER IN  
PULSE TECHNIQUE. *Zh. Tekhnicheskikh Nauk*

1957-58 (1958), in Russian.  
The application of this type of differential amplifier are briefly  
described upon its use as a device for checking  
the difference between coincident pulses. It is shown what distor-  
tion results when there is a time lag in the operation of the circuit  
and a finite time of rise of the pulse fronts. S.G.Dean

621.374.3  
3

*Parsukov Yu. K.*

Category : USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4894

Author : Parsukov Yu. K.

Title : Obtaining Rectangular Light Pulses with the Aid of a Glow Discharge

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 25, No 2, 475-477

Abstract : The possibility of obtaining a brief light pulse with a flat top from a glow discharge was investigated. The discharge tube employed was the SG2S gas-discharge stabilizer, filled with a mixture of argon and neon. The tube was fed from a ten microfarad capacitor, partly discharged during the time of the pulse through the tube and through a 6N5S tube connected in series with it. In its normal condition, the tube is cut off, and is made conducting by applying voltage pulses on the grid (duration 5 microseconds, repetition frequency 1 kc). The light pulse, recorded with the aid of a photomultiplier on the oscilloscope screen, has a good rectangular form, the duration of the leading front is 0.2 microseconds, and the after glow of the gas is very weakly pronounced.

Card : 1/1

*Bar'yukov, Yu.K.*

USSR / Radiophysics

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 4, 1957, No 10018

Author : Barsyukov, Yu.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Differential Amplifier with Cathode Coupling under Pulse  
Conditions. II. Correction of Transient Characteristics  
of Differential Amplifier.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 9, 2062-2066

Abstract : The author considers the correction of transient characteristics of a differential amplifier with cathode coupling, permitting substantial reduction in the dynamic error of the subtraction. This error was reduced in the experimental model by means of correction by more than one order of magnitude. Also considered is the method of estimating the error of subtraction of two unequal voltages. For the beginning of the article see Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, 23489

Card : 1/1

BARSUKOV, Yu. K.

"Transient Blocking Process in Junction Germanium Diodes Type DG-Ts,"

report presented at the Session on Semiconductors, All-Union Scientific Session of VNIORiE, Moscow, 20-25 May 1957.

Yu. K. Barsukov's paper investigated the dependence of the activity of the first stage of the transient process on the value of the forward current before the start of the process and the inverse current during the first stage of the process.

Electronic Design, 22 January 1958.

Bar. 1/2

AUTHOR: Barsukov, Yu. K.

57-10-8/33

TITLE: A Note on the Blocking-up Process in Plane Germanium DG-Ts-Diodes  
(Perekhodnyy protsess zapiraniya v ploskostnykh germaniyevykh  
diodakh DG-Ts ( $\Delta T - U$ )).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 10, pp. 2252-2261 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The first stage of the blocking-up transition process in home made plane germanium diodes of the type DG-Ts21, DG-Ts22 and DG-Ts27, totalling 5 diodes, was investigated in the operating range of d. c. at room temperature. The first stage corresponds to a limitation of the reverse current through the diode by means of the resistance of the external circuit. The duration of the first stage and the course of the voltage variation with time at the electron-hole junction was measured as well as the magnitude of conductivity of the germanium volume at different moments of the first stage of the transition process. The experimental data obtained here show good consistency with the theoretical results by KINGSTON R. H., Proc. IRE, 42, 829, 1954, although it appears from the computation, that these data are related to the case, where the influence of the electric field should not be neglected, as KINGSTON has done it. The consistency of the experimen-

Card 1/2

A Note on the Blocking-up Process in Plane Germanium DG-Ts-Diodes. 57-10-8/33

tal data with the theoretical ones by KINGSTON is explained with the fact, that the volume expansion in germanium in the diodes under investigation is about equal to the diffusion length. There are 8 figures and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Semiconductors AN USSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad).

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Birulakov, Yu. K.

57-16-3/33

TITLE: Note on the Preparation of a Semiconductor as Series Connection  
of Two Non-Linear Inert Elements and the Applicability of the  
Pulse Method for Voltage Division (K voprosu o predstavlenii po-  
lulu, revedanikovego dioda v vide posledovat'noego soyedineniya dvukh  
n-lineynikh inertsiom, kh elementov i primenimosti impul'snogo  
metoda razdeleniya napryazheniy ).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 10, pp. 2262-2267 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The relation between the voltage-current characteristics of the electron-hole transition, the germanium volume and the overall voltage-current characteristic of the diode is studied. On the basis of this relation the possibility of a voltage division at the diode can be examined experimentally in each separate case by means of the pulse method. It is shown, that on a marked change (bound) of the current in a semiconductor diode at a certain stabilized flow of d.c. the diode voltage undergoes a bound, and afterwards changes relatively slowly and then tends toward the stabilized value. The polarity of the potential after the bound depends not only on the polarity of the bound of the current, but also on the magnitude of the initial current and of the current bound. This property of the semiconductor diode is explained by the properties of the static characteristics of the electron-

Card 1/2

Note on the Preparation of a Semiconductor as S-Series Connection 57-16-9/33  
of Two Non-Linear Inert Elements and the Applicability of the Pulse Method  
for Voltage Division.

hole transition and the germanium volume together with the inertia of their electric properties; It is shown, that the modification of the pulse shape of the diode voltage, depending on the modification of the height of the rectangular current pulse by the diode, can be used as a criterium for the applicability of the pulse method for voltage division at 1 diode. The experimental results confirm the correctness of the arguments described here. There are 3 figures and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Semiconductors AN USSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BARDJIKOV, YU. K.

YU. K. BARDJIKOV: "Transients in germanium diodes at high currents."  
Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1956, Transradiozvizdat, Moscow,  
Seri. 58

The theory of the pulse method of dividing the voltage in a semi-conducting diode is analyzed. Quantitative criteria of the applicability of the pulse method of dividing the voltage as well as formulas to estimate the error in measurements using this method are obtained.

BARSUKOV, Yur. K.

Б. В. Соколовский,  
А. А. Рыков  
Избранные докладчики съезда. III съезд  
11 часов  
(с 18 до 22 часов)

В. А. Баранов  
Способ излучения флуоресцентной пленки  
излучающей в инфракрасной области спектра  
и получение изображения ее изображения  
на экране

Ю. В. Веринова  
Способ изображения изображения в УФ-области  
спектра

Ю. Н. Шестаков  
Технические изображения изображения изображения  
изображения III в оптической группе съезда

Р. Б. Загород  
Насколько разрешающая способность электронного телевидения  
может превышать разрешающую способность кинематографии

В. Р. Шестопалов  
Документирование съезда в электротехнической радио  
технике (первые работы по документированию в области  
электротехники съезда)

11

В. СЕКЦИЯ ИОЛУГРОВОДНОВОМ БРЮЛОВОМ  
Руководитель В. В. Галимов

9 часов  
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. А. Масленко  
Новый полупроводниковый прибор для различения  
спектральной характеристики

Р. Е. Соловьев.  
В. В. Дубинина  
Новый полупроводниковый прибор на базе при-  
бора звуковой характеристики

С. М. Александров,  
Л. В. Петрович  
Радиотелефонный транзистор при высоком со-  
стоянии

Ю. К. Баркуров  
Первый трехслой изолированный герметичный ди-  
электрический зонд для выделения токов

9 часов  
(с 18 до 22 часов)

12

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications En. A. S. Popov (VSEKSE), Moscow,  
8-12 June, 1959

BARSUKOVA, A.I.  
USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-2269

Card 1/1      Pub 17-20/20

Author : Andreyev, S. V.; Trofimova, Z. G.; and Barsukova, A. I.; with the assistance of Arkhipova, N. A.

Title : On an investigation of the coronary vessels of the heart of a dog by means of motion picture photography

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 3, 76-79, Mar 1955

Abstract : Gives details of operative procedure for opening the thorax of a dog, inserting a pericardial cannula, and photographing the heart in action by means of motion picture photography. Describes regularly occurring changes in the coronary vessels of the heart observed on enlargement and examination of the picture frames. Photograph; motion-picture photographs. Eleven references; 10 USSR, 7 after 1940.

Institution: Laboratory of Pathophysiology (Head-Prof. S. V. Andreyev) of the Institute of Pharmacology, Experimental Chemotherapy and Chemoprophylaxis (Director-Prof. V. V. Zkusov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences UFSR and the Department of Scientific Cinephotodocumentation (Head - N. A. Kim) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted :

SOLOV'YEV, P.Ye.: BARSUKOVA, A.P.

Comparative characteristics of organic matter in soils of  
the open steppe and analogical soils under forest stands.  
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.2:59-68  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra pochvovedeniya, Moskovskogo gos. universiteta.  
(Humus)

SOLOV'YEV, P.Ye.; BARSUKOVA, A.P.

Effect of forest vegetation on structural variations in ordinary Chernozems. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:172-176 '60.  
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Forest influences) (Soil structure) (Chernozem soils)

BARMASH, A.I., kand.takhn.nauk; BARSUKOVA, A.P., mladashiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUSAKOVSKIY, Z.P., inzh., red.; OCHKIN, V.A., inzh., red.; GOREBATOV, V.M., red.; SINITSYN, K.D., red.; LAVROVA, L.P., red.; SHIPOV, V.P., red.; KARPOV, V.I., red.; RUMYANTSEVA, Ye.P., tekhn. red.

[Technological instructions for the production of meat and meat products] Tekhnologicheskie instruktsii po proizvodstvu miasa i miasnykh produktov. Moskva, 1962. Sec. 11.[Canned meat] Konservy. 1962. 641 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Barmash, Barsukova).

(Meat, Canned)

BARMASH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, POISTAYEV, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; BAKHTEKOVA, N.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Technology of the mass production of a wide assortment of  
canned meat. Trudy VNIIMP no.14:122-127 '62.

(MIRA 18,1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0

BARSUKOVA, D.S., inzh.

Substations with remote control without shorting devices.  
Flek. stat. 35 no.1;91-92 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0"

IVANOVA, Taisiya Nikolayevna; STANKEVICH, Ye.K., ml'deby nauchnyy sotr.; TARASOVA, L.I., laborant; ZARSUKVA, I.P., laborant; PEIROVA, M.I., tekhnik-kartograf; BERSENEVA, R.M., star. tekhnik-kartograf; PAFFENGOL'TS, K.N., nauchn. red.; SIMANOVA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the development of Early Paleozoic igneous activity in various structures of Tuva] Zakonomernosti razvitiia rannepaleoziiskogo magmatizma v razlichnykh strukturakh Tuvy. Moskva, Gosgeotekhizdat, 1963. 165 p. (MIKA 17:1)

1. Otdel petrografii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologicheskogo instituta (for all except Paffengol'ts, Shmakova).

(Tuva A.S.S.n.-ocks, Igneous)

BARSUKOVA, L.A.

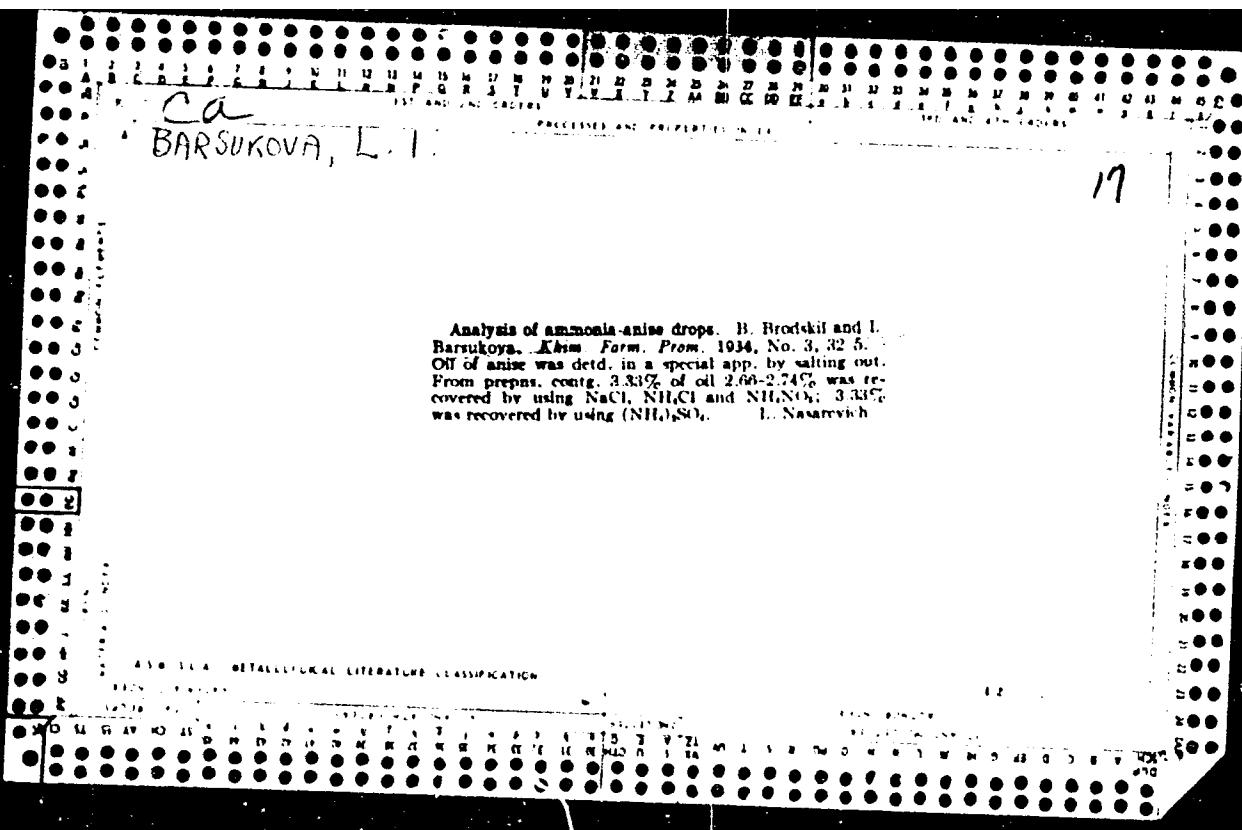
Hydrochemical characteristics of the bay zone and outer delta  
of the Volga. Trudy VNIIRO 32:178-196 '56. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Volga Delta--Water--Chemical composition)

FEDOSOV, M.V., kand.khim.nauk; BARSUKOVA, L.A., kand.khim.nauk

Formation of the regimen of biogenous elements in the Northern  
Caspian and the intensity of the formation of phytoplanktonic  
organic matter. Trudy VNIRO 38:52-77 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(CASPIAN SEA--WATER--COMPOSITION)

FEDOSOV, M.V., kand.khim.nauk; BARSUKOVA, L.A., kand.khim.nauk

Gas regimen of water masses in the Northern Caspian. Trudy VNIRO  
38:78-87 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Caspian Sea--Water--Oxygen content)



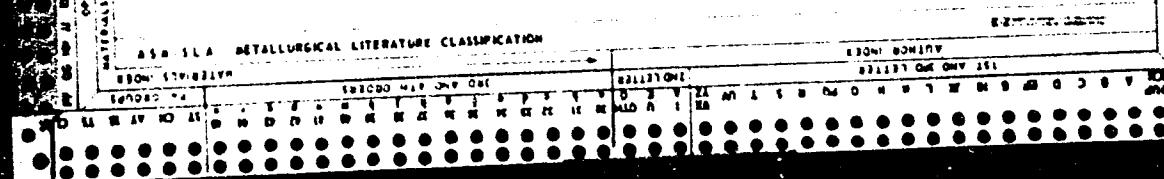
BARSUKOVA, L. I.

CA

10

Catalytic decomposition of acetals. L. I. Barsukova,  
Vu. N. Berg, M. N. Vishnyakov, M. M. Koton, and I. A.  
Chernov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 11, 1218-20 (1941).  
Acetals of  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$ , AcH and iso-PrCHO were found to be  
stable to purely thermal decompr. Catalytic decompr.  
over Cu or Ni begins at 200-30°, the resulting mixt. contg.  
mainly the aldehyde and ROH as well as H and CO.

G. M. Kosolapoff



BARSUKOVA, L.

Catalytic decomposition of acetals  
and 3-acetals. I. Acetals and 3-acetals and their thermal stability. II. Catalytic decomposition of acetals. V. M. Kostov and L. A. Chumakov. *Zhurnal Organicheskoy Khimii*, 1983, 9(1), 19-43. The catalytic decomposition of 3-acetals ( $\text{MeCH}_2\text{OBu}_2$ ), acetylaldehyde diacetyl acetal, and  $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Me}$  was studied over Cu, Cu-Zn, Cu-Ti, and Ni catalysts in the range 200-500°. In contrast with the behavior of the acetals, the catalytic decomposition of such a monomer as 3-acetyl- $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -butyraldehyde gave almost no aldehydes and gaseous products. This behavior is explained apparently because of intermediate formation of vinyl ether. All 3-acetals are very stable thermally in the absence of the catalyst. II. Catalytic decomposition of formaldehyde dimethyl acetal and formaldehyde diacetone acetal. V. M. Kostov and L. A. Chumakov. *Zhurnal Organicheskoy Khimii*, 1983, 9(1). Methylaldehyde readily decomposes over metallic catalysts with formation of H, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>4</sub>. Formaldehyde diacetyl acetal was more stable and only at 500° (over Cu-Pt or Cu-Zn) gave appreciable amounts of aldehydes, H<sub>2</sub>, and gaseous decomposition products. G. M. Kuslapoli

GERING, Kh.; MITCHENKOVA, T.A.; BARSUKOVA, M.D.

Overcoming of self-sterility and depression in the progeny of inbred  
rye. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:460-462 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom T.D. Lysenko.  
(Rye breeding)

БИБЛІОГРАФІЯ

GAKEL', R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARSUKOVA, N.I., inzh.; RABINOVICH, R.S., inzh.

New spinning machine for combed yarn. Tekst. prom. 18 no.3:19-22  
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Spinning machinery)

VIDY-VIRSKI, Feliks [Widy-Wirski, Feliks]; GORODINSKIY, F.V. [translator];  
BARSUKOVA, M.I., prof., red.; SMULEVICH, B.Ya., doktor med. nauk,  
red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Principal problems in the history of medicine] Ob osnovnykh proble-  
makh istorii meditsiny. Pod red. M.I.Barsukova i B.IA.Smilevicha.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 158 p. Translated  
from the Polish.

(MEDICINE—HISTORY)

(MIRA 14:9)

GOLOVNINA, M.V. [Holovnina, M.V.], prepodavatel'; CHERNITSAYA, M.V. [Chernyts'ka, M.V.], prepodavatel'; RUDA, O.Ya., prepodavatel'; PANCHENKO, Z.P., prepodavatel'; OLEYNIKOVA, G.F. [Oleinikova, H.F.], prepodavatel'; VIRTEL', L.M., prepodavatel'; YAMPOL'SKAYA, A.M. [Iampol's'ka, A.M.], prepodavatel'; ALEKHNO, S.T., prepodavatel'; OKREPILOVA, E.P. [Okrepylova, I.E.P.], prepodavatel'; SIMONENKO, Ye.M. [Symonenko, E.M.], prepodavatel'; TSIGEL'MAN, F.M., prepodavatel'; SHCHEPELYAYEVA, O.P. [Shchepeliaieva, O.P.], prepodavatel'; ZALIA, N.P., prepodavatel'; BARSUKOVA, M.M., prepodavatel'; IZAROVA, N.O., prepodavatel'; IVCHENKO, T.P., prepodavatel'; NEKRASOVA, K.S., prepodavatel'; ALEKSEYEVA, P.O. [Aleksieieva, P.O.], prepodavatel'; GAVRILOVA, G. [Havrylova, H.], red.; GORKAVENKO, L. [Horkavenko, L.], tekhn.red.

[Dressmaking] Krii ta shyttia. Vyd.6, perer. i dop. Kyiv,  
Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR, 1960. 692 p.

(Dressmaking--Pattern design)

(Sewing)

(MIRA 14:2)

L 60235-65

ACCESSION NR: A75019604

UR/0000/64/000/000/0069/0081

AUTHOR: Korotkov, A. A., Barukova, M. N.

B3  
B7/1

TITLE: The action of catalytic poisons at various temperatures

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Polimerizatsiya izoprena kompleksnymi katalizatorami (Polymerization of Isoprene by complex catalysts). Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiya, 1964, 69-81

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic poison, polymerization, isopropyl acetylene, ethyl mercaptan, acetonitrile, catalysis

ABSTRACT: Poisonous action of isopropyl acetylene, ethyl mercaptan, and acetonitrile on catalytic polymerization of isoprene was investigated kinetically at 10°, 20°, and 30°C. Titanium trichloride generated from a mixture of triisobutyl aluminum and titanium tetrachloride in 1:1 molal ratio served as polymerization catalyst. Isopentane was used as a solvent. The initial monomer concentration was 1.5 mol/l and the starting  $TiCl_3$  concentration was 0.0078 mol/l. According to the polymerization kinetics 1 mol % of isopropyl acetylene based on  $TiCl_3$  reduced only slightly the initial rate of polymerization at 10°C, doubled the induction period, and gave

Cont. 1/3

L60235-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5019604

only 50% conversion as compared with the corresponding poison-free system. At 20°C, 4% isopropyl acetylene content was required to cause a decline in conversion to polymer (85% as compared with the poison-free system). At 30°C, no effect on conversion was observed up to 4 mol % of isopropyl acetylene (based on  $TiCl_3$ ). The activation energy of inhibition of growth of polymer chains caused by isopropyl acetylene is ~7,000 cal/mol and the activation energy of interaction of isopropyl acetylene with  $Al(iso-C_4H_9)_3$  is ~25,000 cal/mol. At 10°C, isopropyl acetylene inhibits the growth of polymer chains, thus it reduces the average molecular weight of polymer from  $500-550 \cdot 10^3$  (base case without a poison) to  $200-370 \cdot 10^3$ . At 20° and 30°C, isopropyl acetylene poisons the polymerization centers only *in situ nascendi*, and therefore the polymer molecular weight is as large as it would have been in the absence of a poison. The poisonous action of ethyl mercaptan is similar but slightly more pronounced than that of isopropyl acetylene. The nature of the poisonous action of acetonitrile is different than that of the previous two compounds. Acetonitrile causes a substantial decline in the rate of polymerization reaction but it does not bring about any increase in the apparent induction period. Acetonitrile reacts selectively with the active centers of the catalyst, and it does not affect the polymer growth chains. Orig. art, bas: 1 table, 7 figures, and 28 formulas.

Cont. 2/3

L 60235-65	ACCESSION NR: AT5019804
ASSOCIATION: none	SUBMITTER: 24Oct64
NO RSP GOV: 000	ENCL: 00
	OTHER: 004
SUB CODE: DC, GC	
d Card 3/3	

BARSUKOVA, N.F.; ZHELEZTSOV, V.A.

Method of determining the geometric properties of the surface of  
drawn glass. Stek. i ker. 18 no. 3:14-18 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Plate glass)

ZHELEZTSOV, V.A.; BARSUKOVA, N.F.

Recording device for determining the optical distortions of a  
flat sheet glass. Zav. lab. 29 no.10:1263 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Zavod "Avtosteklo."

5(1,3)

## AUTHORS:

Gvozdov, S. P., Barsukova, N. N.

SCV/153-58-6-17/22

## TITLE:

Stabilization of Trichloro Ethylene (Stabilizatsiya  
trikhloretilena)

## PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i  
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 97-100 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The trichloro ethylene used for the cleaning of metallic workpieces is often transformed in a different way in consequence of the boiling carried out in this connection at daylight: it is oxidized in air and decomposes (Refs 1-5). HCl, CO, and phosgene are the final products. HCl is not desired in trichloro ethylene since it corrodes the workpieces as well as the apparatus. Moreover, the mentioned products endanger the health of the staff. In spite of a great number of papers dealing with the stabilization of various substances (Refs 6-13) publications do not provide detailed data on the topic mentioned in the title. It is necessary to clarify the action of different factors on the decomposition of trichloro ethylene before an effective method which serves this purpose can be worked out. Experiments with the boiling of trichloro ethylene dried and distilled

Card 1/4

## Stabilization of Trichloro Ethylene

SC7/153-58-6-17/22

over  $\text{CaCl}_2$  are described in the experimental part. The degree of decomposition was judged by the HCl-content (trichloro ethylene was tested with respect to its HCl-content before). The presence of chlorine ion was determined qualitatively at the same time. Metal plates ( $40 \times 10 \times 0.8$  mm) were used for the experiment. They were cleaned and weighed. Their corrosion was determined from the changed appearance and from the loss of weight in  $\text{mg}/1 \text{ cm}^2$  surface. Table 1 shows the influence of water, light, and of the metals (nickel, stainless steel, aluminum, and iron) on the transformation of trichloro ethylene. The experiments showed that dry and clean trichloro ethylene is rather stable and decomposes in the case of 25 hours of boiling to an only inconsiderable extent. The presence of water and continuous heating favor a decomposition. Light accelerates the decomposition to a great extent. The decomposition is still increased in the case of an exposure to ultraviolet light. In the presence of the four mentioned metals the effect of light and above all of its ultraviolet rays is still increased. In the dark the decomposition is not considerable even in the presence of these metals. The

Card 2/4

## Stabilization of Trichloro Ethylene

SCV/153-58-6-17/22

kind of the decomposition differs according to the individual metal: in the case of iron it was equal to zero; in the presence of nickel the decomposition products are gaseous, above all HCl. Edge-right triethylamine, aldon- $\alpha$ -naphthyl amine, phenyl- $\alpha$ -naphthyl amine (Neozone A), phenyl- $\beta$ -naphthyl amine (Neozone D), diphenyl guanidine, and hexamethylene tetramine (Urotropine) were used as stabilizing agents. The last mentioned was used for the first time as stabilizing agent. Table 2 shows the results. Diphenyl guanidine and Urotropine are stabilizing when exposed to daylight. Urotropine was then thoroughly investigated (Table 3). It is active in a quantity of 0.001% in the case of 25 hours of boiling in the presence of nickel, zinc, and aluminum. The investigated metals were practically not corroded. The same effect was detected in the case of a storage of trichloro ethylene of at least 1200 hours at light. The results were rechecked under operational conditions. There are 3 tables and 14 references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii, Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut  
Card 3/4 imeni M. I. Kalinina (Chair of General Chemistry, Leningrad

Stabilization of Trichloro Ethylene

SCV/153-58-6-17/22

Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 4/4

S/123/61/000/022/015/024  
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Alabyshev, A.F., Barsukova, N.N.

TITLE: The resistance of metals and solvent (carbon tetrachloride) in the ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 22, 1961, abstract 22B514 ("Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta", 1960, no. 11, 85 - 89)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the corrosion of the steel grades 15 XФ(15KhF), 45Г2 (45G2), Cr .3 (St.3), stainless steel, aluminum, bronze and Armco iron in a medium of carbon tetrachloride in the ultrasonic field. It is shown that ultrasonic oscillations of low frequency (15 and 20 kilocycles) promote the corrosion of the above-mentioned metals. High-frequency ultrasonic oscillations (50-2,880 kilocycles) do not affect the corrosion of 15KhF grade steel. Urotropine exerts a stabilizing effect on carbon tetrachloride in the presence of metals (15KhF and St.3 steel, Al) if 0.005-0.01 weight % of it is contained in the solution.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

N. Savina

Card 1/1

11950

S/194/62/000/002/054/096  
D273/D301

AUTHORS: Alibyshev, A. P. and Barsukova, N. N.

TITLE: Stability of metals and solvents (carbon tetrachloride) in an ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, "avtomatika i radioelektronika", no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-5-16ch (Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1960, no. 11, 85-89)

TEXT: The stability of cleaning solvents has been experimentally investigated and in particular carbon tetrachloride and the corrosion of metals under the action of ultrasonic beams in cleaning processes. The following results were obtained: 1) Ultrasonic oscillations of 15 to 20 kc/s promote the corrosion of metals: steel 15KhF (15KhF), 45G2 (45G2), et.3 (st. 3), non-rusting steel, aluminum, bronze, iron cleaned in carbon tetrachloride; 2) ultrasonic oscillations of 50 to 2880 kc/s do not appear to influence the corrosion of metals (steel 15KhF) in the same media; 3) urotropin shows a stabilizing effect on carbon tetrachloride in an ultrasonic field

Card 1/2

Stability of metals ...

S/194/62/000/002/054/036  
D273/D301

in the presence of a metal held in solution in the range 0.005 to  
0.01% by weight. 3 tables. 3 figures. 3 references. L Abstracter's  
note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

BARS'KOVA, O.I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Gynecological  
illness of women train conductors and certain data  
concerning the meaning of vibration in its development."  
Len 1956, 12 pp. (Min of Health RSFSR. Len Sanitary Hygiene  
Med Inst) 100 copies (KL, 32-58, 110)

- 45 -

BARSUKOVA, O.I.; RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

Late results of treatment of tuberculosis of the female genitalia.  
Akush. i gin. 36 no.2:95-97 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE—TUBERCULOSIS)

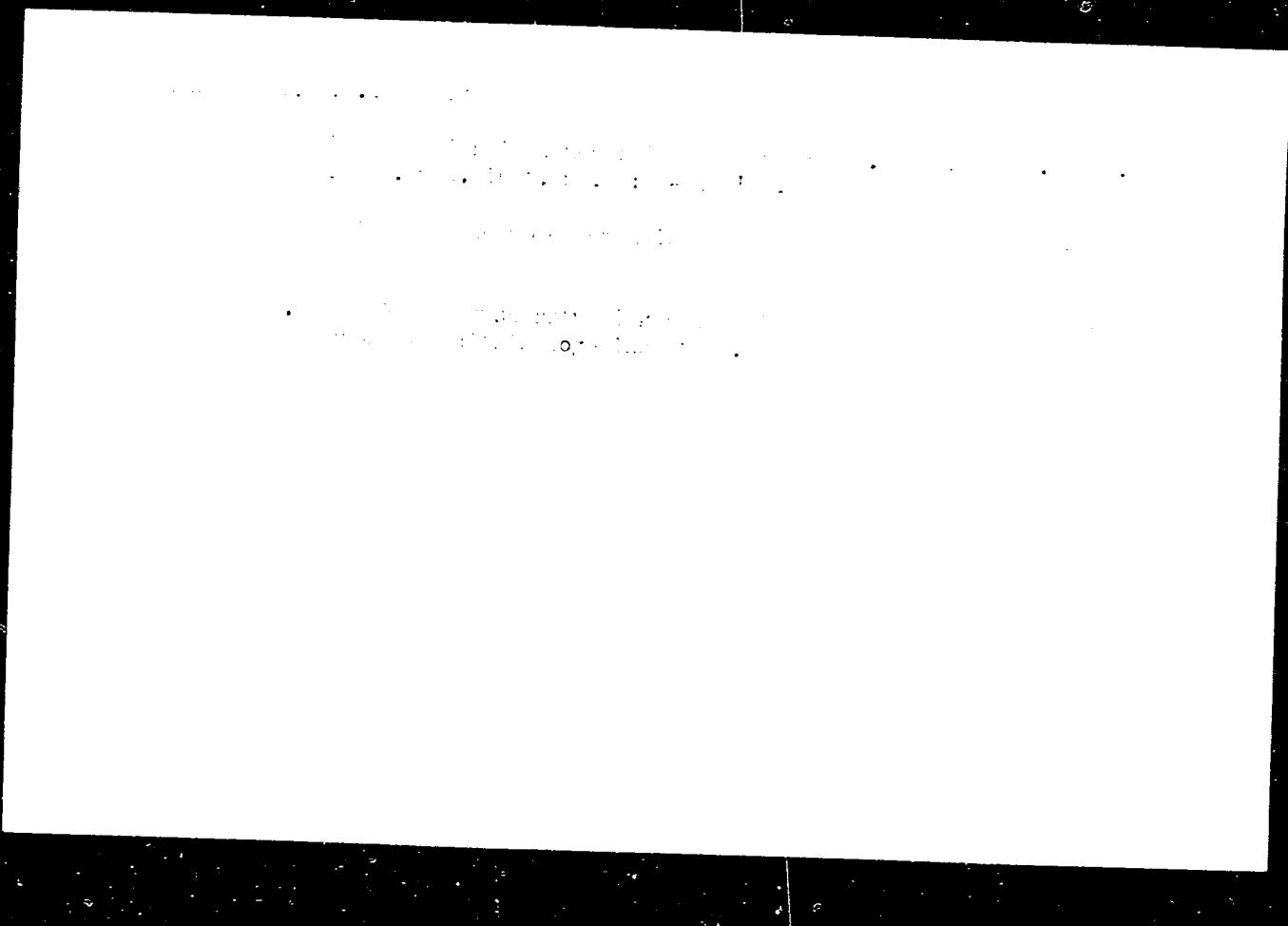
BARSUKOVA, O.I. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Effect of vibrations on morbidity among female conductors  
and preventive measures. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:  
45-46 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Dorozhnaya bol'nitsa Severo-Kavkazskoy zheleznay dorogi.  
(RAILROADS--EMPLOYEES--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)  
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0"

BARONKOVA, Ol'ga Isaakovna; DAVYDOV, Viktor Petrovich, DANILOV,  
Nikolay Vasil'yevich; LEVYANOVA, Tat'yana Grigor'yevna,  
ZEMTRASHNIKOVA, M.I., red.

[Through the eyes of a doctor] Glazami vrachia. Rostov,  
Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 42 p. (MIRA 18-12)

BARSUKOVA, O.N.

Resistance of pear fruits to pear scab in western Ciscaucasia.  
Sbor. trud. asp. i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:249-253 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

SOV/137-59-5-11092

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 228 (USSR)

AUTHOR Barsukova, T.A.

TITLE Description of the Composition and Properties of Multiple Component Systems by A.A. Bochvar's Method

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo tsvetn. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 29, pp 26 - 36

ABSTRACT: A.A. Bochvar's method of representing the composition of some multi-component systems (four, five and six compounds) on a plane (Izv. AS USSR, OTN, 1944, Nr 12) is applied to some actual systems. The author describes changes in the composition of silumin<sup>4</sup> smelts and B-16<sup>6</sup> alloys with reduced temperatures; the effect of MgO<sup>Y</sup> on the temperature of Pb<sup>4</sup>-slag formation in the SiO<sub>2</sub> - FeO - CaO - MgO system, and changes in the composition of slags in stainless steel smelting.<sup>6</sup> The process of burning-out of impurities in Cu smelting is described and diagrams are presented on the composition of a complex tourmaline mineral.

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-5-11092

Descriptions of the Composition and Properties of Multiple Component Systems  
by A.A. Bochvar's Method

The represented diagrams of actual multi-component systems were plotted by  
the Bochvar method. They confirm the descriptiveness and the applicability  
of the method for analyses of processes occurring with changes in the com-  
position and depending on various factors.

T.M

Card 2/2

BARSUKOVA, T A.

## PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4550

Mal'tsev, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences,  
Tamara Aleksandrovna Barsukova, and Fedor Andreyevich Borin

*Soviet, Acad. Tekhn. nauk*  
Metallografiya tsvetnykh metallov i splavov, s prilozheniyem atlasa makro-  
i mikrostruktur (Metallgraphy of Nonferrous Metals and Alloys, Including an  
Atlas of Macrostructures and Microstructures) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960.  
372 p. 5,200 copies printed.

General Ed.: M. V. Mal'tsev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences;  
Reviewers: A. F. Galovin, Professor, A. F. Il'ev, Candidate of Technical Sciences;  
Ed.: Ye. S. Shpichinetskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: O. M. Kamayeva; Tech. Ed.:  
Ye. B. Vaynshteyn.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for use as a textbook by students at metallurgical  
institutes. It can also be useful to workers in metallurgical laboratories at  
factories and scientific research institutes.

**COVERAGE:** The authors describe the structures, properties, and uses of commercial  
nonferrous metals and alloys. The structures of the more typical alloys are  
illustrated in photographs which have been incorporated into an atlas. The atlas

*Card 16*

*Razvedka metallovedeniya Moskovskogo in-ta tsvetnykh metallov  
i zolota im. M. I. Klimova (for mal'tsev, Barsukova, Borin)*

## Metallography of Nonferrous Metals (Cont.)

SOV/4550

can serve as a manual for analyzing the structural composition of various light-metal alloys. The book was written by instructors at the Department of Physical Metallurgy of the Miskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina (Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M.I. Kalinina). Subsection 1, Section 2, of Chapter V (Antifriction alloys) was written by F.A. Borinyy, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Subsection 1, Section 3, of Chapter I (Tin bronzes) was compiled by T.A. Barsukova, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Subsections 2-5, Section 3, of Chapter I (Aluminum bronzes, lead bronzes, silicon bronzes, manganese bronzes) were written by M.V. Mal'tsev in collaboration with T.A. Barsukova. The remaining chapters of the book were written by M.V. Mal'tsev, who also did the general editing of the book. Laboratory worker V.D. Rodionenko helped in preparing the photographic illustrations included in the Appendix. The authors thank A.A. Bichvar, Academician; I.I. Novikov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and the reviewers, V.F. Golovin, Professor, General-Major of Corps of Engineers; A.F. Usov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ye. V. Panchenko, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and B.I. Krimer, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for their assistance in compiling this book. There are 80 references: 78 Soviet and 2 English.

Card 2/6

8/123/62/000/023/004/008  
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Sviderskaya, Z. A., Barsukova, T. A., Kuz'mina, V. I., Bochvar, N.R.

TITLE: The properties of aluminum alloys containing lithium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 23, 1962, 17, abstract 23A122 (In collection: "Issled. splavov tsvetn. metallov". 3. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 75 - 85)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the effect of Li-additions (2 - 3%) on the properties of binary, ternary and more complex aluminum alloys. It is shown that, if the Li-concentration is increased to 2 - 3%, the strength characteristics of Al-Cu-Li alloys decrease with a simultaneous drop of elongation. The addition of Mn to these alloys increases both the strength and the elongation. Alloys containing Mn possess best properties at elevated temperatures. Thus the long-life strength  $\sigma_{100}$  of Al-alloys containing 4% Cu, 2% Li and 0.6% Mn amounts to  $13 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  at 250 C. There are 18 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BARSUKOVA, T.A.

Mechanism of quateleron and fubromegan action in the treatment  
of peptic ulcer. Terap.arkh. 33 no.8:22-28 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.M. Ryss) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PEPTIC ULCER) (PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)

14000

26243  
S/122/61/000/001/010/015  
A161/A130

AUTHOR: Barsukova, T. M., Engineer

TITLE: Dynamical studies of the cutting process in turning steel with large cut

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1961, 64 - 66

TEXT: Variations of the vertical (tangential) radial and axial cutting force components with varying cutting conditions have been studied with the use of a 10-ton capacity dynamometer with wire strain gages and oscillograph, in a cutting process on a L-220 (L-220) lathe of ENIMS design and a large cutter with 60 x 80 mm shank. The cutter, of the Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (UETM) (Ural Heavy-Duty Machine Plant), has removable tips of T5K10 (T5K10) alloy and of P18 (R18) high-speed steel, fixed in the shank by means of a dovetail wedge connection and held dependably in place by the cutting forces. The material cut in experiments was rolled "45" steel in 220 mm diameter pieces. The effect of the cutting speed, the rake angle, the cutting depth, the incline angle of the main cutting edge, and the wear on the back edge was studied and

Card 1/2

Dynamical studies of the cutting ....

26243  
S/122/C/000/001/010/015  
AJ61/A:30

formulas were derived which are suitable for practical use in shop, i.e., for heavy-duty horizontal and turret lathes.

$$P_z = C_4 t^{x_1} s^{y_1} K_1; \quad (4)$$

$$P_y = C_5 t^{x_2} s^{y_2} K_2; \quad (5)$$

$$P_x = C_6 t^{x_3} s^{y_3} K_3; \quad (6)$$

where  $P_z$ ,  $P_y$  and  $P_x$  are the tangential, radial and axial cutting force components, respectively;  $t$  - cutting depth;  $C$  - constants;  $K$  - multiplication factors. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

BUAARU, M.A.; PROTEIN, J.M.; SAWYER, R.A.; DAWSON, J.W.

Report of the Commission of the Diet of Japan. The document prepared by the Diet, considered in Article 10, Paragraph 3) no. 7:54-56  
D.J. 1950.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Identification of the author.

KOLABSKII, N. A., BARSUKOVA, T. M., SUZ'KO, S. F. and TARVERDYAN, T. N. (Leningrad Veterinary Institute)

"Comparative evaluation of medicinal preparations in the coccidiosis of chickens"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 7, July 1962 pp. 54

L 07939-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AF6027632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/006/0113/0116

AUTHOR: Barsukova, T. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: On the problem of selecting rational design and efficient geometric parameters for a cutting tool with large overall dimensions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 113-116

TOPIC TAGS: cutting tool, metal cutting machine tool, machine tool industry

ABSTRACT: The author compares various designs for cutting tools with a mechanically mounted hard alloy tip used for removing a chip with a cross section of the order of 30-50 mm<sup>2</sup>. It was found that the optimum design for cutting tools with large overall dimensions is the composite tool used by the Ural Heavy Machine Building Plant with a wedge-shaped inset. The advantage of this cutter design is that the tip is interchangeable for regrinding and vertically located for high resistance to bending. In addition, high heating of the support surface of the inset is prevented by relatively remote location from the cutting tip. The changes in cutting force components were studied as a function of rake  $\gamma$ , end relief  $\lambda$  and nose angle  $\phi$ . The workpiece was made of 45 steel. The vertical, radial and axial cutting force components were measured on a ten-ton dynamometer with resistance pickups and oscillographic recording. The dyna-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.90.01

L 07939-67

ACC NR: AP6027632

4

mic tests were made at a cutting depth of 20 mm, a feed of 2.5 mm/rev and a cutting speed of 60 m/min. Analysis of the results shows that a change in rake from 0 to +15° reduces the vertical component of cutting force by only about 5%, while the other two components are reduced by 25-30%. A change in the end relief from 0 to +15° reduces the vertical force by 15% while increasing the radial force by 45-50% with the same reduction in axial force. A change in the nose angle over this same range reduces chip shrinkage due to the increase in apparent rate in the direction of chip travel in comparison with the actual rake as ground. Studies of chip deformation showed a tightly curled spiral at  $\lambda=0$  with the chips breaking up into individual pieces as end relief is increased. Nose angles of 45, 75 and 90° were studied. A reduction in  $\phi$  below 45° caused strong vibrations. It is recommended that tools made from 45 steel with a T5K10 alloy tip should be ground with the maximum rake permitted by the strength of the hard alloy, an end relief of the order of 5° and a nose angle of 60°. The article was presented for publication by Doctor of technical sciences, Professor G. I. Granovskiy, MVTU. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Jan66

Card 2/2

BARSUKOVA, Z. A.

"Development of Supraliminal Inhibition After Intensification of the Pure Tone Being Used as a Conditioned Stimulus." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953.  
(RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum No 631, 26 Aut 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.  
(14)

RARSUKOVA, Z.A.

Development transmarginal inhibition in dogs not accustomed to  
the effect of strong stimuli. Zhur. vys.nerv.deiat. 6 no.2:  
297-303 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel im. I.P.Pavlova IEM AMN SSSR.  
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

develop. of inhib. after extinction of reflex in dogs  
not accustomed to eff. of strong stimuli)

SOLOV'YEV, A.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AYRAPETIYANTS, F.Sh., redaktor;  
BIRYUKOV, D.A., redaktor; VIADIMIROV, G.Ye., redaktor; KOLOSOV, N.G.,  
redaktor; KRASUSKIY, V.K., redaktor; KURTSIN, I.T., redaktor;  
MAYOROV, F.P., redaktor; OL'NYANSKAYA, R.P., redaktor; RIKKL', A.V.,  
redaktor; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.E., redaktor; FEDOROVA-GROT, A.K.,  
redaktor; BARSUKOVA, Z.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; KRUGLIKOV, N.A.,  
tekhnichesklyy redaktor.

[Problems of the physiology of the central nervous system; a collection  
celebrating the 70th birthday of Academician K.M.Bykov] Problemy  
fiziologii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy; sbornik, posviasuchennyi  
70-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniya akademika K.M.Bykova. Moskva, 1957.  
632 p.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziologii.  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

USSR/Lungs. and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.  
Higher Nervous System. Behavior.

Abs J. ur: Ref Zaur-Dipl., Pt. 20, 1958, 93663.

Author : Tarsukina, Z....

Inst :  
Title : The Problem of the Nature of an Inhibition Limit.

Orig pub: Zh. vyssh. nervn. deyati-sti, 1957, 7, N. 5, 699-705.

Abstract: Food conditioned reflexes (CR) to sound were developed in dogs. A sharp increase in the loudness (L) of a conditioned stimulus (from 50 to 116 vib) after a preliminary prolonged application of loud tones did not evoke a noticeable change in CR. A sharp weakening of L of tone (from 110 to 50 dB) after preliminary application of loud tones produced a noticeable lessening of CR, which was as significant as the more protracted sounds

Card : 1/2

138

БАРСУКОВА, З.А.

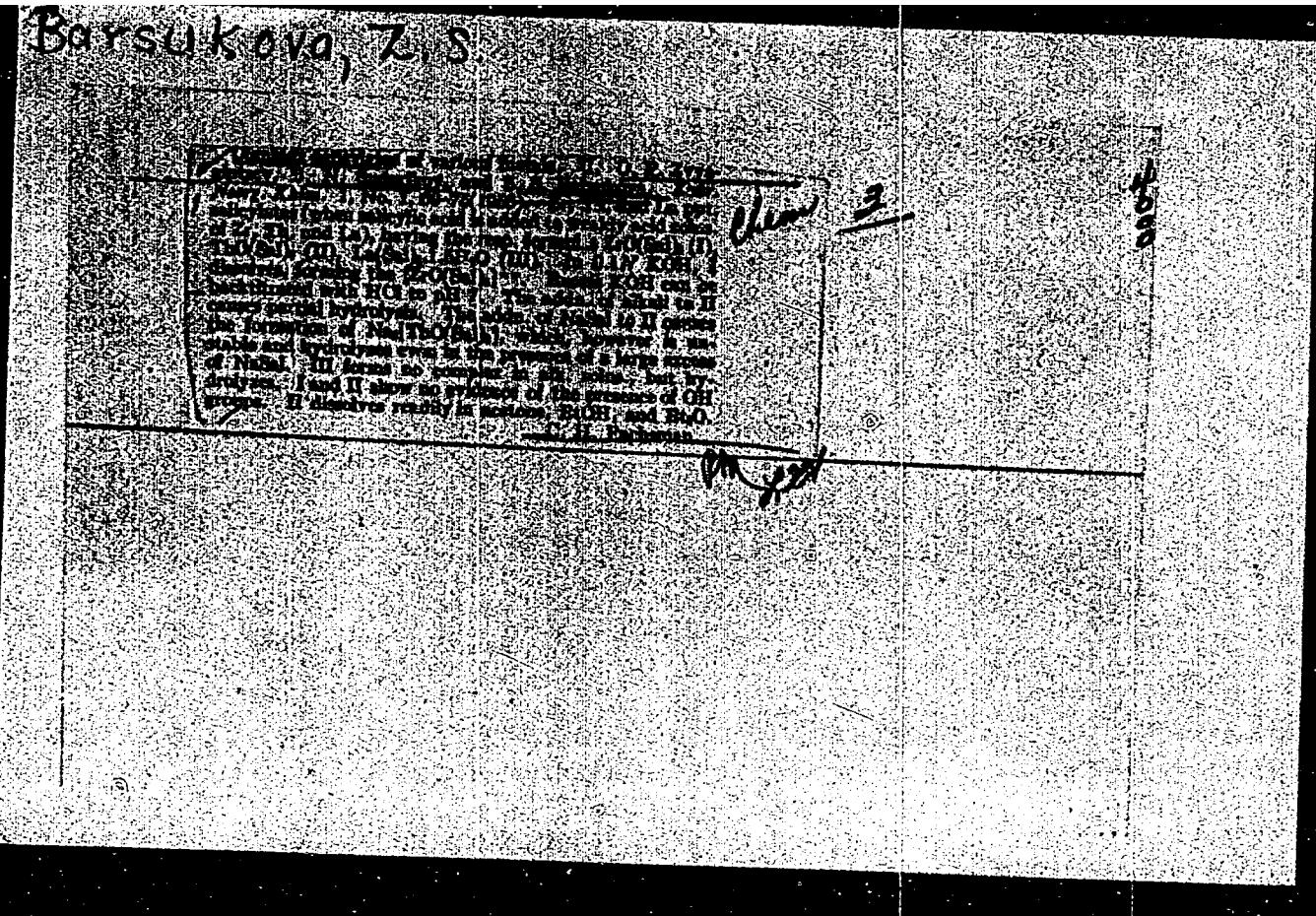
BARSUKOVA, Z.A.

Effect of training of the nerve processes on the development of transmarginal inhibition. Zhur.vys.nerv.deait. 7 no.6:898-905 N-D '57.  
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel im. I.P.Pavlova Institute eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.  
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,  
eff. of train. on transmarginal inhib. after sound stimulation in dogs (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203720007-0"

PROKHOROV, D.V.; BARSUNOV, K.P., redaktor; VENINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Experience in constructing narrow-gauge railroads] Opyt peregrini uzko-  
keleincii zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.-der. izd-vo, 1956.  
30 p. (Railroads, Narrow-gauge) (MIRA 9:6)

NOVIKOV, Boris Pavlovich; BARSUNOV, K.P., inzhener, redaktor; KANDYKIN,  
A.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Precast reinforced concrete passenger and freight platforms]  
Sbornye zhelezobetonnye passazhirskie i gruzovye platformy. Moskva,  
Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 43 p. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Railroads--Stations)  
(Precast concrete construction)

ZAVRIYEV, Kiriak Samsonovich, akademik; BARSUNOV, K.P., inzhener, redaktor;  
KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The calculation of arched bridges] Raschet arochnykh mostov.  
Moskva. Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 114 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. (for Zavriyev)  
(Bridges, Arched)

PLATOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; YAKOVLEV, Andrey Mikhaylovich; BARSUNOV, K.P.,  
inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sectional track layers] Zvenievye puteukladchiki. Moskva, Gos.  
transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1956. 174 p. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Railroads--Track)

BARSUNOV, K. P.

STRAMOUS, Mikhail Fedorovich; BARSUNOV, K.P., inzhener, redaktor; KANDYKIN,  
A.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience in operating ditch diggers] Opyt raboty na kliuvetokopatele.  
Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 33 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Earthmoving machinery)

LUK'YANOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; GOLOVKO, Mark Dmitriyevich; BARSUNOV, K.P.,  
redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Calculating the depth of frozen ground]. Raschet glubiny promer-  
zaniia gruntov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956, 163 p.  
(Babushkin. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut trans-  
portnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.23). (MLRA 10:6)

(Frozen ground)

Barsunov, K. P.

NIKOL'SKIY, Anatoliy Kapitonovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BARSUNOV, K. P.  
inshener, redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Over-all mechanization of ballast laying for railroad lines] Kom-  
pleksnaiia mekhanizatsiia ballastirovki sheleznodorozhnogo puti.  
Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 91 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Ballast)

*Большаков, К.П.*  
BOL'SHAKOV, K.P.; DUCHINSKIY, B.N.; KEDROV, A.I.; MOISEYEV, I.A.; PISITSYN,  
M.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ~~RARSINOV, K.P.~~,  
inzhener, redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.n., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Investigations of welded bridge construction elements] Issledova-  
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(INTESTINES, bacteriol.

E. coli in feces of healthy child., incidence (Hun))  
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same)

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## EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1497. THE PART PLAYED BY AGE IN SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Az életkor szerepe néhány fertőző betegségekben - Barsy G. and Radnai O. Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet, Budapest - EGESZEGTUDOMÁNY 1957, 1/3 (129-141) Graphs 12 Tables 3

The age-specific morbidity was calculated for measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and poliomyelitis for 1931-32 and 1949-54. The morbidity rate was found to have shifted toward the younger age groups in all the diseases examined. For each of the 5 diseases the age was determined at which morbidity reached the maximum. The shift of the maximum incidence toward the younger age groups not only manifested itself in the mean values for each of the 2 periods studied, but was consistently revealed in the years following World War II. It was most marked in whooping cough and poliomyelitis. In the former condition, morbidity shows the absolute maximum in the first year of life, so that it is advisable to start vaccination in early infancy. Studying the relationship of age and the movement of epidemic cycles, the curves for the individual age groups were found to be changing in all 5 diseases in almost the same proportion throughout the cycles. This appears to be in contradiction to the generally accepted theory of cyclic variation in diseases of the respiratory tract.

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(WHOOPING COUGH, prev. & control.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1523. VACCINATION AGAINST PERTUSSIS. AN APPRAISAL OF ITS EFFICACY.  
Petrilla A. and Barsy G. State Inst. of Hyg., Budapest - ACTA

MICROBIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1958, 5/1 (35-42) Graphs 6

Vaccination against pertussis has been compulsory in Hungary since 1953. The vaccine is a bacterial extract containing Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>-adsorbed extract antigen in an amount equivalent to 10,000 million germs per ml, together with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids. The present schedule of vaccination is to immunize infants at the age of 6 to 11 months by 2 inoculations made at an interval of 4 weeks, and to re-vaccinate 1 year later. Children at the age of 6 yr. are also revaccinated. The results show 20 to 30% protection in the age groups of 1- and 3-year-old children who had received single doses, and about 50% protection in the 2-year-old children who have had 2 doses of vaccine. No protective effect was observed in the 6- and 7-year-old children.

Farkas - Budapest (XVII, 50)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/4 Gerontology Apr 59

494. The influence of age in some infectious diseases BARSY G. and RUBNAI  
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Graphs 3 Tables 2

The age-specific morbidity rates and the ages of maximum morbidity were determined for 5 infectious diseases (measles, pertussis, scarlet fever, diphtheria and poliomyelitis), for the periods 1931-1938 and 1949-1954. A continuous shift of the maximum morbidity rates towards younger age-groups has been found. The shift was most marked for whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Epidemic curves for the different age groups showed a surprising parallelism. Thus, in the rise of an epidemic curve, the more susceptible younger age groups do not precede the less susceptible older groups. These findings appear to contradict the generally accepted theory concerning the cyclic variation of respiratory diseases.

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